

ROADWAY SCOURGE QUIZ



While driving, do you			Ofte oints		S	Your
Make calls		Regula Someti Never	mes	5 3 0		
Receive calls		Regula Someti Never	mes	4 2 0		
Struggle to remove spinach or other food products from betwe teeth, including use of mirrors	en	Regular Sometir Never	ly nes	2		
Read text messages		Regular Sometin Never	ly Z	ļ		
Send text messages		Regularl Sometin Never	y 5 nes 4			
Brush your teeth, gargle and spit		Regularly Sometim Never	y 4 es 3 0			
Drink coffee		Regularly Sometime Never	/ 3 es 1 0			
Eat		Regularly Sometime Never	3 25 2 0			
Eat anything that takes two hands like a Big Mac or Moo Shu Pork		Regularly Sometime Never	4			
Build a scale model of a nuclear reactor		Regularly Sometime Never	10 s 9 0			
Insert or eject CDs	S	Regularly ometimes lever	2 1 0			
Get ready for work or a date – putting on make-up, shaving or fixing your hair	S	legularly ometimes ever	4			
Have a close call because you were adjusting the radio	R	egularly ometimes ever	4 3 0			
Paw through a pile of CDs looking for a favorite	Sc	egularly ometimes ever	3 2 0			
Paw through a pile of CDs looking for the one with Britney on the cover	Re So	gularly metimes ver	4 3 0			
Turn around to check the action in the back seat – friends chatting, baby crying or kids acting out	Re Soi	gularly metimes ver	3 2 0			
ry to read driving directions	Reg Sor Nev	Jularly netimes ver	2 1 0			

	While driving, do you		How (Ofter Pints	1	5	Your Cor
	Stare at a member of the opposite sex in another car for more than one second		Regulai Sometii Never	mes	2 1 0		
	Discipline your dog, cat or pet ferret		Regular Sometir Never	ly i	4 1)		
	Reach for an object or an item in the glove compartment		Regulari Sometin Never	ly 2 nes 1			
	Program a GPS		Regularl Sometim Never	y 4 ies 3			
	Scroll through your iPod menu or adjust anything with a video touch screen		Regularly Sometim Never	/ 3 es 2 0			
	Try to adjust anything complicated, like a cell phone setting or DVD scene selection		Regularly Sometime Never	3 es 2 0			
	Read a newspaper, work memo or finish a chapter of War and Peace	• !	Regularly Sometime Never	4 3 0			
	Focus on removal of obstinate nose or eyebrow hair	5	Regularly Sometime Vever	2 s 1 0			
	Flail for object beyond your reach	S	legularly ometimes lever	2 5 1 0			
	Perform delicate microsurgery such as arthroscopic ACL repairs	So	egularly Ometimes ever	30 20 0			
	Yell at either Rush Limbaugh, Air America or Howard Stern	Sc	egularly ometimes ever	2 1 0			
ĺ	Engage in highly distracting daydreaming of an activity that brings you tremendous pleasure ike say Sudoku	So	gularly metimes ver	3 2 0			
	Try to solve the Car Talk puzzler	Re Soi Ne	gularly metimes ver	2 1 0			
0	ry to solve the Will Shortz puzzler r the Sunday NY Times crossword		Jularly netimes ver	5 4 0			(



Oh, you're not done! Turn the page to find out how you rate.



INTERPRETING YOUR SCORE

91-134 = Not reformable. Update your will and/or prepare for a bad case of survivor's guilt.

77-90 = Increase property portion of auto insurance, retain a lawyer.

51-70 = Menace to yourself and the public, but you may be saved yet. 27-50 = Conscience still functioning. Please use it more often.

O-20 = Traffic Safety Hero. America thanks you.

SO, HOW'D YOU DO?

Not as well as you expected, right? If you're like most folks, you're hanging your head in shame, hitching up your trousers and sheepishly muttering, "I'm sorry, Tom and Ray."

We know these distractions are tempting. But, think back. You've probably had the experience of paying attention to something other than the road and then suddenly looking back up and uttering the two famous words my brother utters whenever he sees me on his doorstep.

So, let's admit it. We all know this stuff is dangerous. Isn't it time to do something about it?

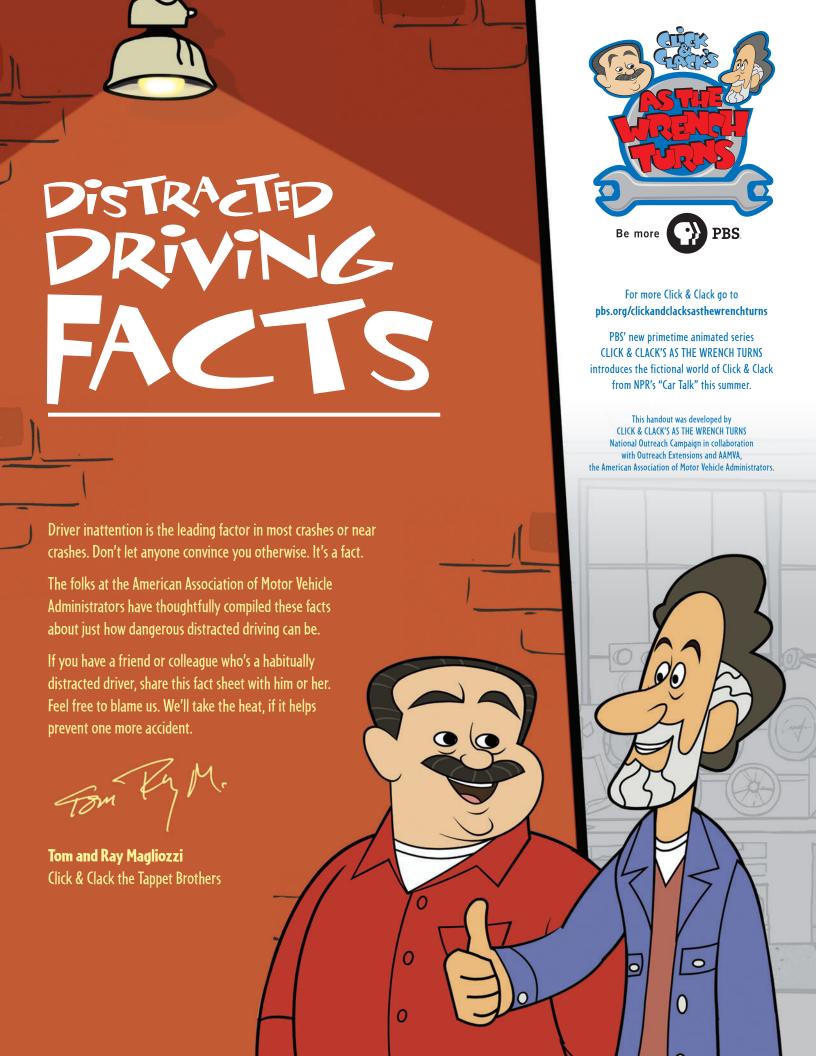
It calls for a lot of self discipline. But people die every day because of one of the above distractions. And tomorrow, it could be you or someone you love or someone whose heirs are going to sue you down to your undershorts. And we may show up to testify against you!

So please join us. Drop the cheeseburger, let the call go to voicemail, find what rolled under the seat later. Pay attention to the road when you're driving. All the time that you're driving.

Thanks.

Tom and Ray Magliozzi

Click & Clack the Tappet Brothers



DISTRACTED DRIVING FACTS





DRIVE NOW. TALK LATER.

Fact #1: Cell phone use is distracting.

- The use of cell phones is the most common distraction for drivers.
- Dialing a hand-held device (typically a cell phone) increases the risk of a crash or near-crash by almost 3 times, and talking or listening on a hand-held device by 1.3 times. (NHTSA and VTTI)
- 62 percent of high school drivers say they talk on a cell phone while driving and 24 percent say that talking on a cell phone is safe. More than one in five admits to text messaging while behind the wheel. (SADD/ Liberty Mutual)



PAY ATTENTION.

Fact #2: Driver distraction increases the risk of a serious accident.

- Nearly 80 percent of crashes and 65 percent of near crashes involved some form of driver inattention within three seconds before the crash. (NHTSA and VTTI)
- A high percentage of the crashes reported by teens involved rear-ending a car that had stopped while the teen driver was looking away from the road. (NHTSA)
- Reaching for a moving object increased the risk of a crash or near-crash by 9 times, looking at an external object by 3.7 times and reading by 3 times. (NHTSA and VTTI)



GET READY AT HOME-NOT IN YOUR CAR.

Facts #3: Taking your time to get ready can make you safer.

- Applying makeup increases the risk of a crash or near-crash by almost 3 times. (NHTSA and VTTI)
- Other risky behaviors include shaving, fixing your hair and eating while driving. (NHTSA and VTTI)



DROWSY? PULL OVER.

Fact #4: Driving while drowsy increases the chance of an accident.

- Drowsiness is a significant problem that increases a driver's risk of a crash or near-crash by at least a factor of four. Driving while severely drowsy increases the risk to up to 8.5 times. (NHTSA and VTTI)
- Statistics show that 100,000 police-reported crashes, 71,000 injuries and 1,550 deaths occur due to drowsy driving each year in the U.S. (NSF)
- Sixty percent of adult drivers about 168 million people say they have driven a vehicle while feeling drowsy in the past year. (NSF)



DISTRACTED DRIVING FACTS





imit teen passengers.

Fact #5: As the number of teens in a car goes up, so does the chance of an accident.

- Teen passengers in a vehicle can distract a beginning driver and/or lead to greater risk taking. (IIHS)
- Fatal crashes involving 16-year-old drivers are much more likely to occur when other teenagers are in the car. The risk of a fatal crash increases in proportion to the number of teenage passengers. (IIHS)
- Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for U.S. teens, accounting for 36 percent of all deaths in this age group. (CDC)



KNOW THE FACTS ABOUT AGING & DRIVING.

Fact #6: Being older makes driver distractions even more dangerous.

- Today there are more than 18.9 million licensed drivers in the U.S. who are 70 or older. By 2020, it is estimated that there will be more than 30 million. (NHTSA 2001)
- The accompaniments of aging can affect a driver's ability to sense, decide and act. (AAMVA)
- As the number of older drivers increases, new mindsets and behaviors are necessary to prevent a corresponding increase in traffic accidents and fatalities. (AAMVA)

SOURCES:

(AAMVA) GrandDriver: What You Should Know about Aging and Driving (flyer). Web site: www.aamva.org

(CDC) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System, www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars

(IIHS) Williams, A., "Teenage Passengers in Motor Vehicle Crashes: A Summary of Current Research," Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (December 2001). Web site: www.iihs.org

(NHTSA) Visit NHTSA's Web site: www.nhtsa.dot.gov

NHTSA (2001) Traffic Safety Facts 2001: Older Population. Available at: www-nrd.nhtsa. dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSFAnn /TSF2001.pdf. Population data attributed to U.S. Bureau of the Census. (NHTSA and VTTI) "The Impact of Driver Inattention on Near-Crash/Crash Risk: An Analysis Using the 100-Car Naturalistic Driving Study Data" (April 2006). Study conducted by Virginia Tech Transportation Institute for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

(NHTSA 2006) Traffic Safety Facts 2005: alcohol.

(NHTSA 2007) Traffic Safety Facts Research Notes, "2006 Traffic Safety Annual Assessment – Alcohol-Related Fatalities." (August 2007)

(NSC) National Safety Commission, fact sheet on Drowsy Driving.

(NSF) National Sleep Foundation's 2005 Sleep in America poll. "State of the States Report on Drowsy Driving." (November 2007) Web site: www.drowsydriving.org

(SADD/Liberty Mutual) Teen driving studies and surveys; see press releases. Web site: www.sadd.org



TEEN DRIVING VIOLATIONS

Ever caught your teen committing a driving faux pas?

No? That's because you're at work, trying to pay for the insurance while he's riding up some poor old lady's bumper and yakking on his cell phone.

Teens are one of the most accident-prone groups on the road. And, though you'd like to think otherwise, chances are your kid is no different.

Our Click & Clack tickets for Teen Driving Violations are for parents to hand out as needed. We couldn't help having a little fun with them, but the intent is serious. Of course young drivers need to know when they've crossed the line from legal to illegal on the roads. But they also need to know when they've crossed the line from decent human being to dangerous moron. As a parent, it's your job to tell them when that is.

A safe driving violation should have consequences. We've intentionally left that part of the ticket blank. Each family will have different ground rules. What's important, however, is for families to sit down and have that conversation – before junior grabs the keys to the Porsche. Or the Escort.

Remember your first year of driving? Good. Then you'll understand why you should make plenty of copies of these tickets – and consider yourself deputized by yours truly to write up your offspring early and often, in the interest of public safety.

Tom and Ray Magliozzi /

Click & Clack the Tappet Brothers

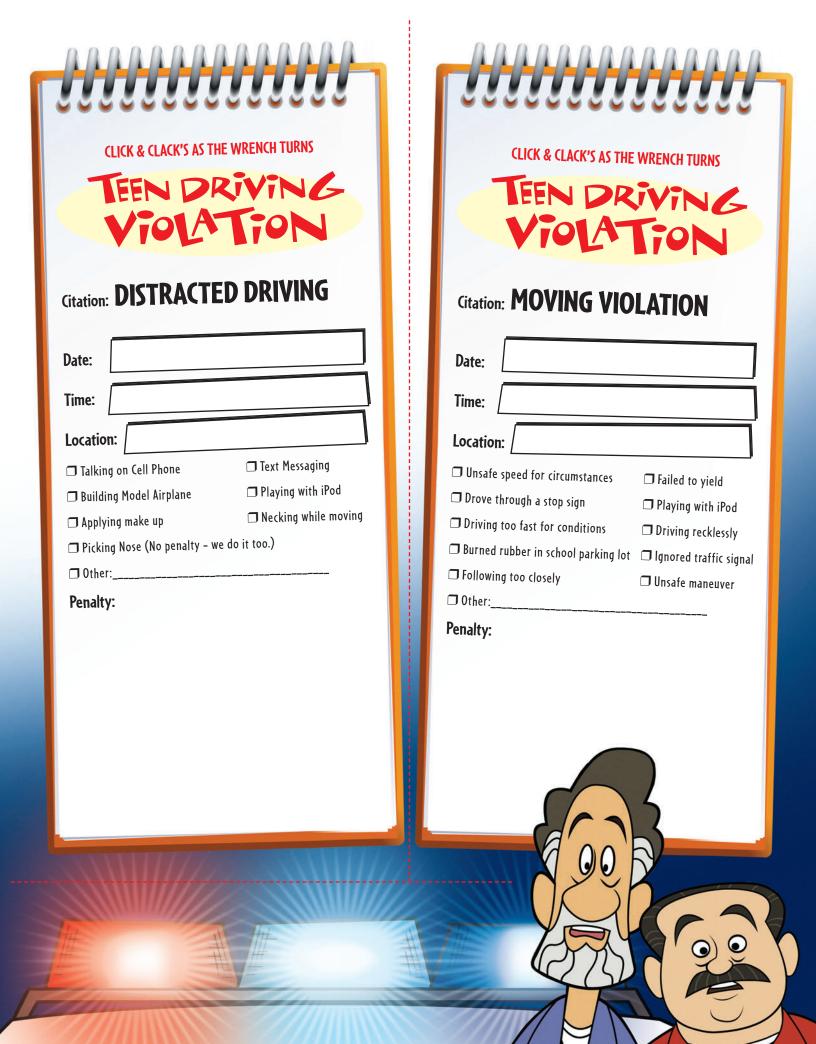


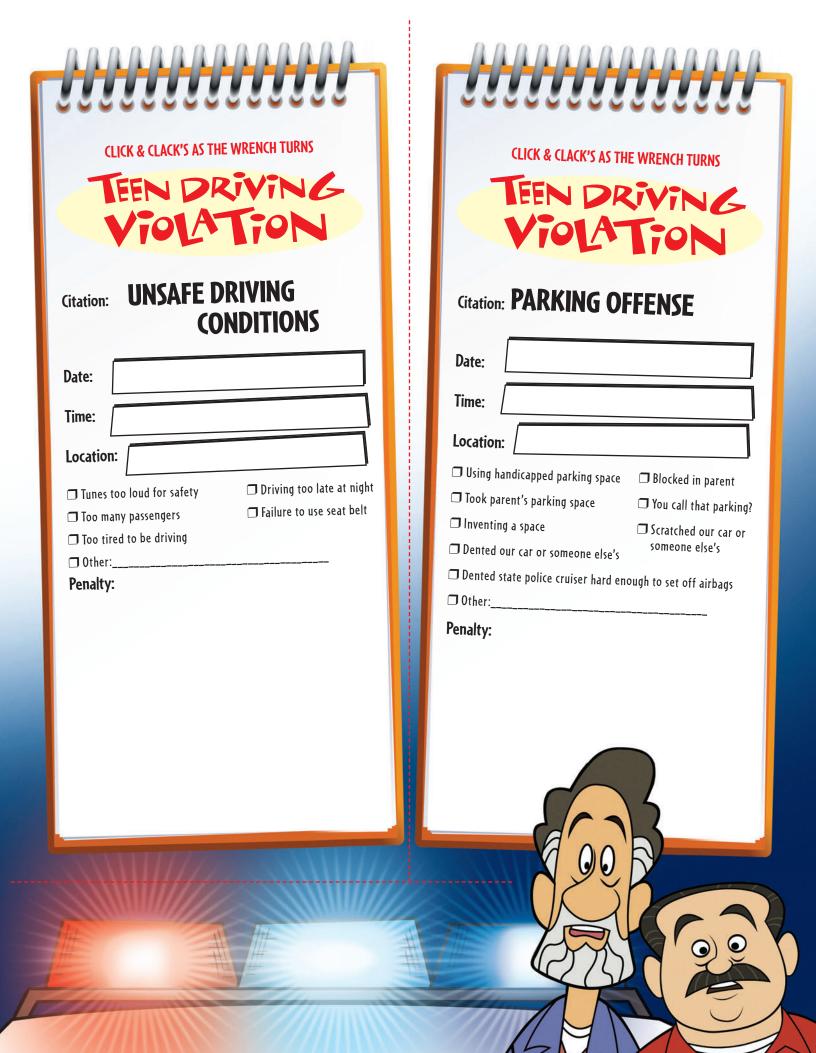
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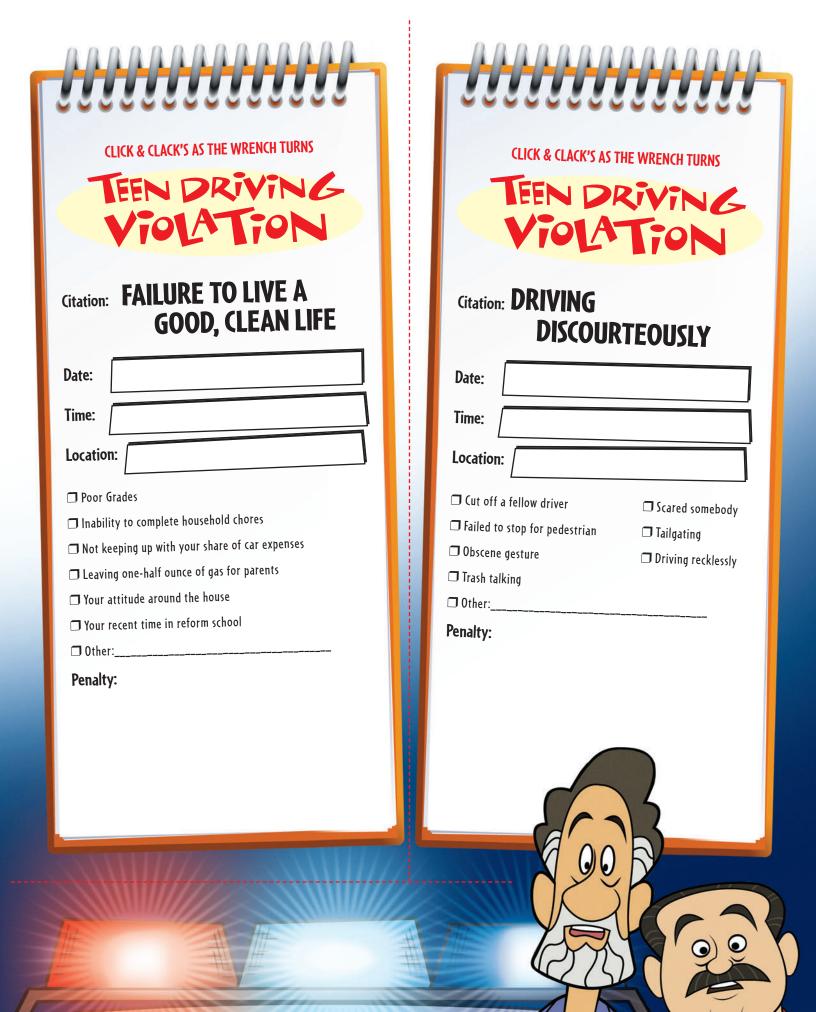
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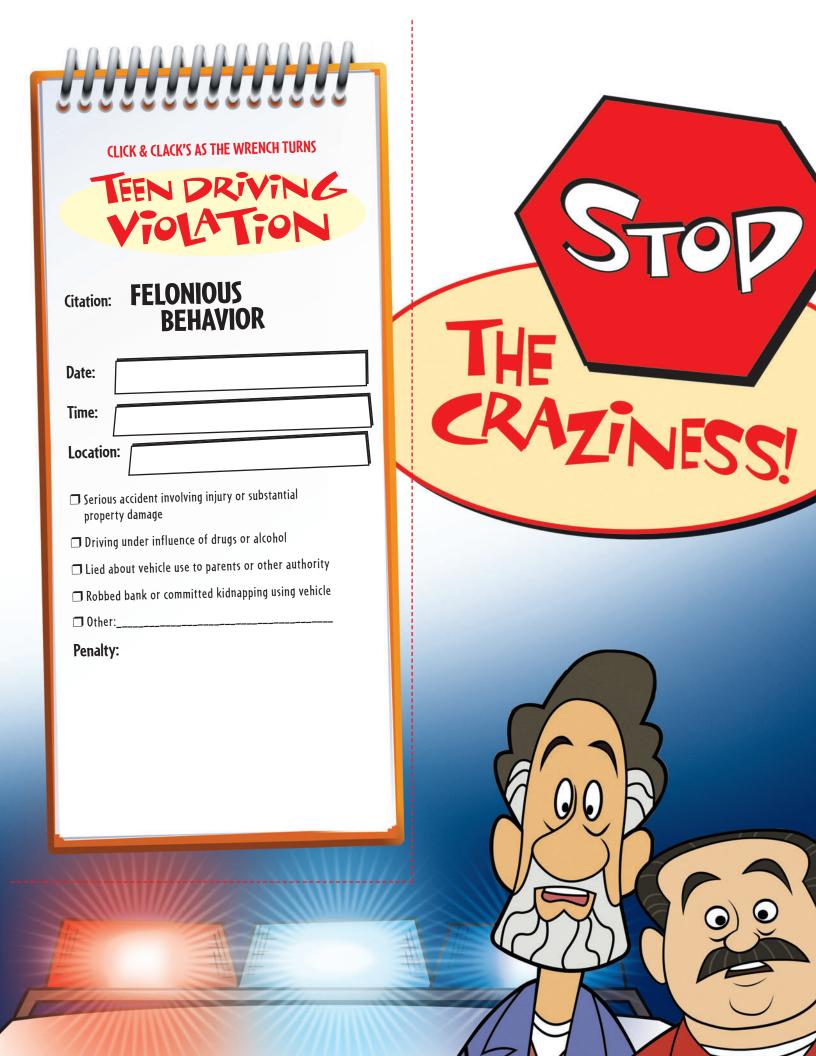
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PARENTS OF TEEN DRIVERS

Be more PBS.

What Parents Need to Know

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for 15- to 20-year-olds, causing roughly one-third of all deaths for this age group. Teenagers are overrepresented in traffic crashes both as drivers and as passengers. The high crash-involvement rate for this age group is caused primarily by their lack of maturity and driving experience coupled with their overconfidence and risk-taking behaviors. High-risk behaviors include failure to wear safety belts, speeding, driving while impaired (by alcohol or other drugs) and drowsy or distracted driving. This age group is particularly susceptible to distractions caused by other passengers in the vehicle, electronic devices and music.

- In 2006, 3,490 15- to 20-year-old drivers were killed and an additional 272,000 were injured in motor vehicle crashes.
- In 2006, 25 percent of 15- to 20-year-old drivers who were killed in crashes had a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08g/dL or higher.¹
- Drivers are less likely to use their seatbelts when they have been drinking. In 2006, 65 percent of the young drivers of passenger vehicles involved in fatal crashes who had been drinking were unrestrained. Of the young drivers who had been drinking and were killed in crashes, 77 percent were unrestrained.¹
- In 2006, 39 percent of the male drivers ages 15 to 20 who were involved in fatal crashes were speeding at the time of the crash.²
- The presence of teen passengers increases the crash risk of unsupervised teen drivers; the risk increases with the number of teen passengers.³

- The risk of motor vehicle crashes is higher among 16- to 19-year-olds than among any other age group.
 In fact, per mile driven, these teen drivers are four times more likely than older drivers to crash.³
- Crash risk is particularly high during the first year that teenagers are eligible to drive.³
- Teens are more likely than older drivers to speed and allow shorter headways (the distance from the front of one vehicle to the front of the next). Male teenage passengers increase the likelihood of these risky driving behaviors among teen male drivers.³
- In 2005, half of teen deaths from motor vehicle crashes occurred between 3 p.m. and midnight and 54 percent occurred on Friday, Saturday or Sunday.³

1. Young Drivers, Traffic Safety Facts, 2006 Data, NHTSA's National Center for Statistics and Analysis, DOT HS 810 817.

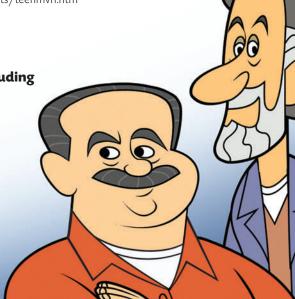
2. Speeding, Traffic Safety Facts, 2006 Data, NHTSA's National Center for Statistics and Analysis, DOT HS 810 814. 3. Teen Drivers: Fact Sheet, Centers for Disease Control http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/teenmvh.htm

What Parents Can Do

Parents should be aware that their active support and awareness, including helping with skill building and making driver education available, are critical to helping reduce injuries and fatalities among teens.

Tips for parents of teen drivers can be found in "Beginning Teenage Drivers" (DOT HS 810 651), National Highway Traffic Safety Administration: www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/newdriver/begindrivers/index.htm

The Spanish language version is available at: http://www.iihs.org/brochures/pdf/beginning_drivers_sp.pdf



FACT SHEET FOR PARENTS OF TEEN DRIVERS

Resources to Help Your Teen

AAMVA.org

AAMVA is an association representing its U.S. and Canadian membership by working collaboratively to support and improve motor vehicle administration, safety, identification security and law enforcement. Click on www.aamva.org/MembershipLeadership/Regions/ to gain access to resources in your state such as the department of highway safety, state police and DMV.

State DMVs

Check your state's DMV Web site for some excellent resources for parents and teens:

- Parent-Teen Training Guide
 (www.dmv.ca.gov/pubs/dl603/dl603.pdf):
 Available in eight languages, this 25-page downloadable handbook gives directions for practice sessions with your teen, information on driving skills, advice on emergencies and a safe driver checklist.
- Florida Drivers Guide for Teens and Parents

(www.hsmv.state.fl.us/teens/teenguide.pdf): This 28-page guide includes a skills mastery checklist and supervised driving logs.

 Georgia, Illinois, Maine and North Carolina are among many state DMVs that offer a parent-teen safe driving contract.

Insurance Institute for Highway Safety

Know the law. Become familiar with restrictions on beginning drivers and enforce the rules. To learn about the laws in your state, go to http://iihs.org/laws/default.aspx

Driving Skills for Life: Safer Driving Tips (Videos)

(www.drivingskillsforlife.com/content/view/79/35/lang,en/) The site has information for parents, teens and educators. For teens it offers lessons on hazard recognition, vehicle handling, space management and speed management along with a final quiz. It also offers safe driving tips, car care tips and eco-driving tips.

Teen Unsafe Driving Behaviors Focus Group Final Report

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/newdriver/teenunsafedriving/index.html) In this 2004 report, focus groups of teens considered problems such as distracted driving. The results show:

- Teens do not seem to see the relationship between the numerous things that distract them in their cars and their high rate of fender bender type crashes. A high percentage of crashes reported by the teens involved rear-ending a car that had stopped while the teen driver was looking away from the road.
- Teen drivers need to be empowered to impose some rules on their passengers.
 They all recognize the risks caused by lots of passengers: tickling them, covering their eyes, shouting out directions and egging them on to do stupid things. However, they do not seem to have the confidence or strategies for keeping their passengers under control.
- Cell phones are not perceived as a serious risk by most teen participants, yet they complain about other drivers who do stupid things while talking on their cell phones. They do not seem to connect the many close calls that they have had while driving when using their cell phones. They need to be reminded what conditions make it too risky to answer or make a call.
- Music plays a huge part in a teen's life, especially when they are driving. Yet teen participants acknowledge that adjusting the radio or switching CDs causes them to look away from the road and that crashes can occur in those milliseconds of inattention.

UR the Spokesperson

This campaign (www.urthespokesperson.org) to Speak Up Against Reckless Driving is sponsored by the Ad Council and a coalition of state Attorneys General and consumer protection agencies. It encourages teens to speak up when a friend is driving recklessly.



For more Click & Clack go to pbs.org/clickandclacksasthewrenchturns

PBS' new primetime animated series CLICK & CLACK'S AS THE WRENCH TURNS introduces the fictional world of Click & Clack from NPR's "Car Talk" this summer.

This handout was developed by CLICK & CLACK'S AS THE WRENCH TURNS National Outreach Campaign in collaboration with Outreach Extensions and AAMVA, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators.





CALLING ALL DRIVERS and SOON-TO-BE DRIVERS: Help us design a "NO Distracted Driving" roadside traffic sign

Distracted driving might well be the single biggest risk to getting to your destination in one piece! CLICK AND CLACK'S AS THE WRENCH TURNS invites you to design a "NO distracted driving" roadside traffic sign. Another step to making the roads safer for everyone.

- 1. In the space below, create your "NO distracted driving" roadside traffic sign.
- 2. Start with an arresting shape rectangle, square, dodecagon.
- 3. What color will bring distracted drivers out of their stupor?
- 4. What design element will wrench them to attention?
- 5. Tell us how you came up with your idea.
- 6. Submit your design to your local station's Web site.
- 7. Entries will be posted as part of a Stop the Craziness roadside gallery.



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My traffic sign:

ELACI

How I came up with my idea:



PASSENGER SAFETY

Child Safety Seats Save Lives!

- According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), approximately 7,000 lives have been saved by the proper use of child restraints during the past 20 years.
- Research shows the best protection for children is to have them properly restrained.
- Child seats reduce the likelihood of an infant (under 1 year old) being killed in a vehicle crash by 71 percent and toddlers (1 to 4 years old) by 54 percent.
- Children ages 4 to 7 who use booster seats are 59 percent less likely to be injured in a car crash than children who are restrained only by a seat belt, according to a study by Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP).

Kids are the most important things in our lives.

After all, when you're old and gray, who's going to stop by the nursing home, wipe the drool off your chin and change your diaper? Not Francie from your book club!

That's why you have to do everything possible to protect your kids now, when they're riding in your vehicle.

Here are the accepted rules for transporting a child in a vehicle. Please follow them – and share them with anyone you know who's toting around a little person.

Thanks!

Tom and Ray Magliozzi

Click & Clack the Tappet Brothers



CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY

- While 98 percent of America's infants and 89 percent of children ages 1 to 3 are now regularly restrained, not enough children ages 4 through 7 are restrained properly for their size and age. Restraint use among 4- to 7-year-olds is 78 percent.
- The National Survey of the Use of Booster Seats (NSUBS) found that only 41 percent of children ages 4 to 8 are riding in booster seats; NHTSA recommends that children who have outgrown their child safety seats should ride in booster seats until they are at least 8 years old, unless they are 4'9" tall.
- Child restraints work best if you use them correctly. Failure to read the child safety seat instructions, in addition to vehicle owner manual instructions regarding installation, could result in serious injury or death as a consequence of a failure of the child safety seat to be securely and/or properly installed.
- All 50 states and the District of Columbia have laws requiring children to be restrained in cars. Make sure you know the laws of your state and make it the law of your car.

Child Restraint Tips

4 Steps for Kids

For the best possible protection keep infants in the back seat, in rear-facing child safety seats, as long as possible up to the height or weight limit of the particular seat. At a minimum, keep infants rear-facing until a minimum of age 1 and at least 20 pounds.

All children under 13 should ride in the back seat.

When children outgrow their rear-facing seats (at a minimum age 1 and at least 20 pounds) they should ride in forward-facing child safety seats, in the back seat, until they reach the upper weight or height limit of the particular seat (usually around age 4 and 40 pounds).

Once children outgrow their forward-facing seats (usually around age 4 and 40 pounds), they should ride in booster seats, in the back seat, until the vehicle seat belts fit properly. Seat belts fit properly when the lap belt lays across the upper thighs and the shoulder belt fits across the chest (usually at age 8 or when they are 4'9" tall).

When children outgrow their booster seats (usually at age 8 or when they are 4'9" tall), they can use the adult seat belt in the back seat, if it fits properly (lap belt lays across the upper thighs and the shoulder belt fits across the chest).

For more Click & Clack go to pbs.org/clickandclacksasthewrenchturns



Cut out the card, fill in the information requested and put it in your purse or wallet. The card will come in handy in case of an accident or other emergency.



EMERGENCY	TELEPHONE	NUMBERS
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_Allergies:

Blood Type: _

YOU CAN HELP!

In case of an emergency, please contact a family member or friend whose name is provided on this card. My doctor's information is also provided. Thank you!

(Fold Here)

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